

# THE Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance,  
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 8 weeks;

" " 25 " " for each con-

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS. WASHINGTON.

VOL. LVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1855.

NO. 4.

## Choice Poetry.

(BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN)

### THE BETTER WORLD.

There is a land where death exists not but shadows—  
A land where gold-eyed flowers never fall asleep—  
Where o'er life's lyre, no more by Time's head played,  
God's living music like a faint death leap.

There is a land where souls responsive meet—

Where pleasures, the first pilgrim findeth rest;

Where he repose, lost in reveries sweet,

With his head pillow'd on an angel's breast,

There is a holy land beyond the stars,

By Jesus' smile illum'd, by angels wond'ring,

When man's eye meets when this life's proclamations

Twice lofty spirit and low Dust are stoned.

I've dreamt of this bright land, and when I woke

I sorrowed that it only was a dream—

Ah! when the love-links in life's chain are broke,

Man is less earth than the many dream.

When the last dove hath left our wave-lashed ark,

And couch back欹 to us no more,

We yearn to drift more freely o'er the dark

Waste of wild waters to the heavenly shore.

The green spots in the desert of this life

Are few and far between, and bitter tears

From proud eyes fill unmuted "the strife

Man wages with the unconquerable years.

Heads wreathed with laurels or bright diamonds

May ache with hills in all, we sorrow, poor!

Hearts rub today in joy's most precious gems;

May stand to-morrow beggar'd Lovel's door

The folded wing may hide a sound that bleeds,

A careless smile conceal a cruel care—

Yea, old' eye only, undevoted, reads

The secret records of a proud despair.

## Illustrations.

### Occupation.

The following thoughts on occupation we extract from Mrs. Stephen's "Old Home-  
stead."

Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and morosely feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows, that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is storn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent!—rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief after all, but a selfish feeling; and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

### Statistics of Muscular Power.

Man has the power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles.

His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore, 3,840 in an hour—29,160 in a day. There are three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings, and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence; nor has comparative strength, although one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own.

The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can only travel fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile in seven minutes; an antelope can run a mile in a minute; the wild mare of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; and an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour: and a canary-falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. —*Life Illustrated.*

### How to Wash Windows.

The neatest article for washing windows is a deer skin, as no particles come off to adhere to the glass and make it look as if washed with feathers. There is no need of anything larger than a hand basin for washing windows. The great splashing some people make in the exercise of their art is entirely useless, and is, moreover, deleterious. When the water is permitted to run in great quantities over the glass it dissolves the paint and soon loosens the panes from their setting, and also stains the glass.

Two pieces of wash-cloth and a bowl of suds are all that are necessary. Wipe the glass first with the wet cloth, and after it becomes dry with the clean cloth, and then it will look clear, and far more so than if rinsed in a dozen pails of water.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of their covering.

Home is emphatically the poorman's paradise. The rich, with their many resources, too often live away from the hearth-stone, in heart if not in person.

Woman's eye appears most beautiful when it glances through a tear, as the light of a star seems more brilliant when it sparkles on a wave.

It is said there are more lies told in the brief sentence, "I am glad to see you," than in any other single sentence in the English language.

### A Rich Old Uncle and a Bilious Fever.

(BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN)

had been re-made, and that he (Slocum) was cut off without even a shilling—the will being made in favor of Linda and her successors.

The discovery was maddening; but worse than all, the rich old uncle had thrown away his ugly wig, and the hump on his back, and his wooden leg, and he stood up as Linda's youthful bridegroom—the tall, handsome stranger! He had once rescued her from death.

It was a pleasant ruse—to those who enjoyed the sport—but it threw poor Slocum into a bilious fever which nearly terminated his life, which also put me in possession of the above little episode, I being the physician who carried him over the bridge of sickness to the terra firma of health.

### Dot Old Nigger Dickson.

Mr. Dickson, a colored barber, in a large New England town, was shaven one of his customers, a respectable citizen, one morning, when a conversation occurred between them, respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in that place:

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm-street, are you not, Mr. Dickson?" inquired the customer.

"No, sir, not at all."

"What are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not this year, sir."

"But why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"

"Well, I tell you, sir," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a conververzor on the palm of his hand, "it was just like dis: I joined the church in good faith; I give ten dollars toward de stated gospel de fay year, and de church people call me 'Brudher Dickson'; the second year my business not so good, and I give only five dollars. Dat year the people call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, sir."

"No, the razor goes tolerably well."

"Well, sir, the third year I feel berry poor; and sickness in my family; and I didn't gib nothin' for preachin'. Well, arter dat, day call me old nigger Dickson, and I left 'em."

The "hard shell Baptists" are a well known sect in the south and south-west.

They go dead against all Bible, temperance, and education societies; hate missions to the heathen, and all modern schemes for converting the rest of mankind. Of course they are opposed to learning, and speak as they are suddenly moved. A Georgian correspondent relates the following of one of their preachers:

Two of them were in the same pulpit together. While one was preaching he happened to say, "When Abraham built the ark."

The one behind him strove to correct his blunder by saying out loud, "Abraham war n't that."

But the speaker pushed on, heedless of the interruption, and only took occasion shortly to repeat, still more decidedly, "I say, when Abraham built the ark."

"And I say," cried the other, "Abraham war n't that."

The hard shell was too hard to be beaten in this way, and addressing the people, exclaimed, with great indignation, "Say Abraham was *thar* or *thar* AB-OUTS!"

The look—the strange mysterious look—that of soul recognizing soul, which passed between them when Linda opened her eyes full upon him, haunted young Slocum like a disagreeable nightmare for months after.

The next day, the tall, handsome stranger upon the lovely girl he had rescued from death, to inquire after her health.

Some how or other it was full three hours before the "e.d." was concluded. Time had passed so pleasantly in that easy flow of thought and sentiment, where soul met its kindred, and both were surprised at its rapid flight.

Again and again they met, always talking as though they had been friends forever; unconstrained and easy was the interchange of thought between them. It generally happened, too, by some strange chance, that Slocum was either out on some fishing excursion, or something of the sort, whenever the tall handsome stranger called upon the bride-elect.

The middle of May arrived. The wedding day was drawing more near. In a maze of bewilderment the young betrothed awoke as from a sudden dream.

"Do I love him well enough to become his wife?" asked she of her own heart.

Alas! a deeper depth had been sounded in that young heart. A deeper depth than the shadow line of the grouch-elect could hope to sound.

But the spirit that had taught her—her own heart—that had taught her the meaning of the word love. The tall and handsome stranger, he had gone as suddenly as he came. Business bid called him to a distant country and clime.

True, he had never spoken of love, but when he was gone, Linda had found to her dismay that he had taken her heart with him, and that Slocum seemed to her now nothing more than a sort of automaton man, brainless and heartless.

"But I will be true to honor and its promises," said the courageous Linda, resolutely—"I will marry him, and make him a true wife; I will bury my own heart and its love, and perform my duty faithfully."

Alas! alas! "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

A rich old uncle of the portionless Slocum suddenly arrived from the "Golden East," sought his nephew, made his will, and Slocum, the aim of pinches, the almost birdless lawyer, awoke in the morning the old man crated out:

"Tom, love you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bill, love you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are all a pack of lying scoundrels!" says the old man." "I don't believe a word you say—I'll tell it myself."

Hearing a man complain that political papers of all kinds "had become such liars, that for his part he did not believe any of them," reminds us of the old story of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill, and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man cried out:

"Tom, love you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Bill, love you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are all a pack of lying scoundrels!" says the old man." "I don't believe a word you say—I'll tell it myself."

Our Bill wants to know if there can be imagined a more tantalizing situation than to be gazing into a pair of blue eyes beaming with inexpressible love, with a pair of lascivious, tempting, willing lips below, and a few low coos between, preventing you from tasting them.

—Silence, silence in court," cried an irritated judge, "here we have decided half a dozen cases this morning, and I have not heard a word of them."

—Why is a married man like a camel? Because he sometimes goes out at night when he ought to be the wisest.

—The loquacity of fools is a lecture to the wisest.

### The Economical Landlady.

One day, when butter was scarce and high, Mrs. Wiggins hit upon the economical plan of spreading with her own economical hands the butter upon the allowance of bread she doled out to her boarders—merely to save trouble! Mr. Jordan came home to tea rather late on the first evening of this new dodge, sat down in presence of all the boarders, and received a slice from Mrs. Wiggins, who had gone through the ceremony of buttering it before his eyes. Mr. Jordan eyed the bread inquisitively, and began to turn it from side to side, and scrutinize it closely with his spectacles.

"What is the matter with your bread and butter?"

"Nothing, nothing, nothing," said Mr. Jordan, still turning the piece over, and persisting in his scrutiny.

"I'm positive, Mr. Jordan, that you do something. Now," said Mrs. Wiggins, her face becoming flushed with excitement, "I want my boarders to tell me right when their victuals doesn't suit." Now, Mr. Jordan, what is it?"

Mr. Jordan laid down the slice upon his plate, raised his spectacles to his forehead, and replied with great deliberation:

"Mrs. Wiggins, there is nothing the matter with the bread, I assure you—but Mrs. Wiggins," and here Mr. Jordan glances mischievously down the vista of attentive faces, "I have lived in this world eight and forty years, and I find myself this evening such a simpleton that I can't tell for my life which side of my bread is buttered!"

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"Lor' sakes a massy!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it, "how good you've fixed it—it's even a'most as good as new! I never see anything so curious as what you is!"

—A German peasant, newly enlisted in the army, had scarce arrived at the regiment, when he was sent with others upon a skirmishing party: approaching a wood in which a party of the enemy were posted, who immediately fired upon the Germans, and while the musket balls were flying very thick, the honest peasant stepped out of the ranks, making a sign to the coming enemy to desist, at the same time bawling out: "Why, what the devil are you doing, for, don't you see there are people a coming?"

—Wife: "Why don't you call offener, you might. Now, do call, and be sociable

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



## Professional Curios.

JAMES G. REED,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. Sawyer, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond, April 12.

W. M. B. MCCLELLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office, Dec. 23.

D. M. CONNAUGHEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buel's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg-street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguerreotype business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

Charges from 75cts to \$10.

Hours of operating from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

In dress avoid light, red, blue, or purple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of the picture.

Nov. 5.

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg, Oct. 8th, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 10th day of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 8.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Strasburg Township will meet at the House of Jacob L. Gray, in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 24th of November instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of employing TEACHERS for the winter term.

The County Superintendent will be present, to examine applicants.

PHILIP DONOHUE, Secy.

Nov. 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, Preside of the general Courts of Common Pleas, in the Circuit comprising the 15th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and Samuel R. Russell and John McGinley, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 19th of November next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be present there in their proper persons, with their Roll-Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appear to be due, and also, who they will present, against the prisoners that are, or shall be in the jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1855.

EVERY READER is  
WILL please notice the advertisement headed  
TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT,  
and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of  
all our Illustrated Works.

Is now rapidly filling claims. It has  
made ample arrangements for locating War-  
rants in the Western States. Warrants  
bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or  
by letter to

D. MCNAUGHEY.

Gettysburg, March 12.

BOUNTY LANDS.

Bounty Land Act of 1855.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to  
file and prosecute *Claims to Bounty*,  
Land, for soldiers of the Revolution, of the  
War of 1812, and of all other wars in which  
the U. States have been engaged—and for  
their *Wives and minor children*.

In addition to his long experience and suc-  
cess, he would add, that in all the many  
claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and  
200) he has carefully preserved, and has now  
every thing necessary to establish the rights  
of claimants—as also Rolls and Lists of Com-  
panies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in  
all cases that may be intrusted to him.

He is now rapidly filling claims. It has  
made ample arrangements for locating War-  
rants in the Western States. Warrants  
bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally or  
by letter to

D. MCNAUGHEY.

Gettysburg, March 12.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ARNOLD has just returned from the

U. S. Cities, with the largest and cheapest

stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

ever before offered to the citizens of the Town

or County, consisting in part of French Black,

Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, Fancy and

Black Cassimere, Satin, Cambric, Mar-

sailes, and other Vests, Tweeds, Tun-

key-Jeans and Satinette for Men's wear.

Bergerie, Bérege de Laines, Mous, de

Laines, &c., &c.

For Ladies' wear, also a large and splendid

assortment of BONNETS, Parasols, Mens'

Canton, Straw, and Palmo-hats.

He invites all to come and examine his

stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell

30 per cent. cheaper than any other House in

Town.

April 2.

NEW VOLUME—1856.

Graham's American Monthly Magazine.

ESTABLISHED in 1827, levied to Lin-

gerage, Art and Fashion. The new vol-

ume, commencing with the January number,

1856, will contain over 1200 pages of the

best reading matter, well and wood engravings,

and Music. Each number will contain a splen-

did wood engraving—a plate of the Paris fash-

ions, in elegantly colored; one or more

articles, richly illustrated with wood engravings,

miscellaneous prose and poetry; an Edi-

tor's table review of new books; monthly

summary; hints on Fashion, and fashion's

intelligence; patterns for needle-work, and

Music.

Time—one copy, one year, in advance, \$3;

two copies, \$5; five copies, and one to agent or  
agent up to \$10; 2000 copies; and one to agents \$20; for three copy will be

sent three years. Additions in clubs at the

same rate as club copy. Specimen copy sent

gratis to those desiring to get up clubs. All

communications to be addressed to

ABRAHAM H. SEE.

Nov. 5. No. 106 Chestnut St., Phila.

30 CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia.

Have now open a large stock of

W. M. MCLEAN.

Office of M. & W. McLean, Gettysburg,

Dec. 25.

Fresh Goods.

JOHN HOKE has just returned from

the City with the CHEAPEST GOODS ever

tried in town, and asks the public to

see and use them. Will exchange them

for the Cheapest Goods.

April 15.

Flour Wanted.

WILL pay Baltimore prices, in cash, for

Superfine FLOUR.

Sept. 17. ABRAM ARNOLD.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHES.

THE best quality always on hand, and

for the lowest price.

April 19. J. WARREN.

TOWER'S SPELLER AND  
COMPLETE ENUNCIATOR;  
and TOWER'S READERS.

FIRST READER, or Primary School  
Enunciator, Part I.

SECOND READER, or Primary School Enunci-  
ator, Part II.

THIRD READER, with Complete Exercises in  
Articulation.

Fourth READER, a sequel to the Gradual.

Fifth READER, with Principles of Elocution

practically illustrated by Elementary Exer-  
cises.

Sixth READER, with the Higher Principles of  
Elocution Explained and Illustrated by  
appropriate Exercises.

The Readers are prepared upon the plan of

teaching *only one thing at a time*, and they

contain a full, complete and original system

of exercises in Articulation, to which the au-  
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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## What Railroads Do for Farmers.

The following paragraph from the Adams (Penn.) Post shows what railroads do for farmers. The farmers of the three countries named derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat of more than \$200,000 from the railway, while 450,000 bushels of wheat sell for \$200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railway to take it off:

**Wheat.**—The price continues at \$1. One hundred and ninety thousand bushels at the depot here on Thursday, the 6th. This country will export, at the late yield of the harvest, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Other countries along the line of the railroad will perhaps do as well.

The three countries of Bradley, McMinn, and Monroe, from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt, will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of one dollar per bushel.

Then, there is the sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars disbursed

among the people of these countries for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did the different countries export before the railroad was built, and at what price? Not more than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the meanwhile, lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the establishment of a road. Without an effort of the Government.

## Conservation of the Plains.

It appears that the immense arid plain lying between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains will not remain forever unbroken, and unoccupied on account of the scarcity of water and fuel. Scientific men are now exploring these plains for pastures, and already there are said to be good prospects for obtaining abundance of coal and water at small outlay of money and labor. The San Luis Republican says:

Successful experiments have been made in testing the practicability of boring artesian wells, and the result is most satisfactory. In one instance, near the Pecos River, about the thirty-second parallel, at the depth of six hundred and fifty feet, the greatest abundance of pure water was obtained. Besides this, the operation developed the existence of coal beds easily accessible, and in various experiments have progressed evidently underlining the whole of that intermediate country.

The expedition for making these observations and experiments on the great western prairies was sent out by the Government only a short time since, and it certainly may be considered, with the success which has attended the experiment, as one of the most important that has been commenced.

Millions of acres of the best land's will

then be opened up to agricultural enterprise,

and the country lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, instead of remaining a desert waste, doomed to salt deserts and barrenness, will become settled with an energetic population, and pour its rich products into the lap of commerce.

## That British Operation—Instructions to Mr. Paulding.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Secretary of the Navy, without his instructions to Commodore Paulding, sent the arrival of the Pacific, and in consequence of the receipt of official intelligence from England assuring our government that the dispatch

of the British squadron to the West India station has reference to Central American affairs, sent an order to the United States, only his vessel of the Home Squadron will proceed to Nicaragua—the Asia, the Potowar, with him, Paulding, in charge of the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

**Sugary Accident.**—A singular accident

occurred at New York on Monday afternoon in Goldmark's confectionery manufactory, on W. 45th street, and others, all Germans, employed in the establishment, sought to amuse themselves by shooting at a target placed at the extreme end of the factory. One of the balls passed through the factory, and lodging in a barrel of gunpowder, caused an instantaneous and terrific explosion, blowing the factory, the wooden building over, and a half-story high, 20 feet by 30 in length, and the contents, almost to atoms. One of the workmen, whose name was not ascertained, was seriously wounded. Several old buildings in the immediate vicinity were made to shatter.

So violent was the explosion

that windows and glass doors were broken.

The total damage is estimated at about \$1,000.

## A Crucifixion in China.

An American, writing from China to the New York Times, after giving an account of the numerous executions of the rebels, says:

Two weeks since, to vary the scene, they had crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of giving birth to one of the rebels. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of fourscore to the child of four years, share the same fate.

The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pulled and drawn so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body, a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust it in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and reeking before the judge. At Shanghai they drew them by dozen.

**Cigs Express in Paris.**—The expatriates envoys on the city for keeping in repair the pavements of Paris during the present year will amount to 2,000,000; that of the boulevards and plantations, 4,000,000, the laying down of four pavements, &c., 5,000,000; the repair of hydraulic establishments, 200,000; indemnities for ground cost, 500,000; inscriptions of the names of the streets, 200,000; making a total of 4,400,000, for the different works of repair, and keeping the streets in proper order.

**Directing State.**—The head of Joaquin Murieta, a noted bandit of California, was recently taken to the Sheriff of San Francisco's custody, for thirty-six dollars. The prisoners were Judge Lyons and J. V. Moore.

## Our Relations with Great Britain.

**End of the War-Panic.**—The Washington Union confirms the despatch in to-day's paper that the publicized official intelligence received from London by the Pacific gives assurance to our government that the proposed British naval expedition has no reference to Central American waters, nor in any respect to unfriendly to this country; and that in consequence of this, Commodore Paulding will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua with only one ship, the Potowar, and in charge only of the general command of the United States in that quarter.

The Union also states that there is nothing whatever in the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States which need a woman's solicitude on this side of the water. It further adds:

It is abundantly manifest that in both countries there exists in the minds as well of government as of people a right appreciation of mutual peace to ends with a correspondent determination not to let go its advantage for any secondary or inadequate cause.

It is true that one most important question is the subject of earnest discussion be-

tween the two governments, namely, the Central American question; but, although

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Not more than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that

small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the meanwhile

lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the establishment of a road.

Without an effort of the Government.

Then, there is the sum of between four and five hundred thousand dollars disbursed

among the people of these countries for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did the different countries export before the railroad was built, and at what price?

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## What Railroads Do for Farmers.

The following paragraph from the *Advertiser* (Tenn.) Post shows what railroads do for farmers. The farmers of the three counties named derive a clear profit this year alone on the single article of wheat of more than \$200,000 from the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sell for \$200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railway to take it off:

**Wheat.**—The price continues at \$1.—One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on Thursday, the 6th. This county will export, of the late yield of the harvest, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Other counties along the line of the railroad will perhaps do as well. The three counties of Bradley, McMinn, and Monroe, from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt, will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of 60¢ dollar per bushel. Heretofore, then, is the sum total of between four and five hundred thousand dollars diffused among the people of these counties for the single article of wheat alone, the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same counties export before the railroad was built, and at what price? Not more than twenty-five thousand bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the meanwhile bushels have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the enhancement, almost without an effort of their own."

## Cultivation of the Plains.

It appears that the immense arid plains lying between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains will not remain forever unbroken and uncultivated on account of the scarcity of water and fuel. Scientific men are now exploring these plains or prairies, and already there are signs of good prospects for obtaining abundance of coal and water at a small outlay of money and labor. The *St. Louis Republican* says:

Successful experiments have been made in testing the practicability of boring artesian wells, and the result is most satisfactory. In one instance, near the Pecos river, about the thirty-second parallel, at the depth of six hundred and fifty feet, the greatest abundance of pure water was obtained. Besides this, the operation developed the existence of coal-beds, easily accessible, and as far as the experiments have progressed, evidently underlying the whole of that immense country.

The expedition for making these observations and experiments on the great western prairies was sent out by the Government only a short time since, and it certainly may be considered, with the success which has attended the experiment, as one of the most important that has been commissioned. Millions of acres of the best lands will thus be opened up to agricultural enterprise, and the country lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, instead of remaining a desert waste, doomed to solitude and barrenness, will become settled with an energetic population, and pour its rich products into the lap of commerce.

## That, British Squadron—Instructions to Com. Paoding.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.**—The Secretary of the Navy wished his instructions to Commodore Paoding until the arrival of the Pacific, and in consequence of the receipt of official intelligence from England, assuring our government that the dispatch of the British squadron to the West India station has no reference to Central American affairs nor any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the Home Squadron will proceed to Nicaragua—the flagship Potomac, with Com. Paoding, in charge of the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

## Singular Accident.

A singular accident occurred at New York, on Monday, afternoon in G. Delmar's percussion-caps manufactory. Wm. Fish, Lewis Rob, and others, all Germans, employed in the establishment, sought to amuse themselves by shooting at a target placed at the extreme end of the factory. One of the balls passed through the factory, and lodging in a barrel of gunpowder, caused an instantaneous and terrific explosion, blowing the factory, a two-story building one and a half stories high, 29 feet by 39 in length, and the contents, almost to atoms. One of the workmen, whose name was not ascertained, was seriously wounded. Several old buildings in the immediate vicinity were much shattered. So violent was the explosion that windows and glass doors were broken. The total damage is estimated at about \$1,000.

## A Crucifixion in China.

An American, writing from China to the New York Times, after giving an account of the numerous executions of rebels, says:

Two weeks since, to vary the scene, there had a crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of giving birth to one of the rebels. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of fourscore to the child of four years, share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pulled back so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body, a large knife was next thrust into the throat, and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and rocking before the judge. At length they drew them by degrees.

## Break in a Canal.

A serious break occurred in the canal at Toledo, Ohio, on the night of the 19th inst. The Columbus Journal says:

A violent rain storm was prevailing at the time of the break. The flood from the canal drove the inhabitants from their houses, which in the locality bounded are mostly small tenements, and thus over seventy families were driven forth exposed to the pelting storm without. Rafts and boats constituted the only means of visiting the flooded parts of the city.

## City Expenses in Paris.

—Dr. E. P. Fearing, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, has taken from the stone arch, abdomen and left side of a patient named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and it is probable, it is said, that quite a number remain to be removed. They were swallowed twelve years ago, when the patient was drowsy, and imagined herself a peacock.

**Philadelphia Coal.**—It is more than fifty-five years since Pennsylvania coal began to be a recognized article of produce and commerce. This year the product is not to be less than six million of tons. This, as delivered at the mines is \$150,000,000; the laying down of coal-piers, &c., \$100,000; the repair of hydraulic establishments, coopers and the works on the River, \$700,000; indemnities for ground cut away, \$50,000; inscriptions of the names of the streets, lumbering houses, &c., \$100,000; making a total of \$4,450,000, for the different charges of rent, and keeping the streets in proper order.

**Discrepancy Since '71.**—J. J. Quinn, of Madison, Tenn., a reporter, who has recently sold his services to the Sheriff of San Francisco County, for the sum of \$1,000, the purchasers were Judge J. C. P. and J. V. Fane.

—*Potter's Register.*

## Our Relations with Great Britain.

**End of the War Panic.**—The Washington Union confirms the despatch in to-day's paper that the published official intelligence received from London by the Pacific gives assurance to our government that the proposed British naval expedition has no reference to Central American matters, nor in any respect unfriendly to this country; and that in consequence of this, Commodore Paoding will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua with only one ship, the Potomac, and in charge only of the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

The Union also states that there is nothing whatever in the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States which need a moment's solicitude on this side of the water. It further adds:

It is abundantly manifest that in both countries there exists in the minds as well of government as of people a right apprehension of mutual peace to each, with a corresponding determination not to let go its advantages for any secondary or inadequate cause.

It is true that one most important question is the subject of earnest discussion between the two governments, namely, the Central American question; but, although there is a very serious difference of opinion between them on some points, yet that difference is a matter still belonging altogether to the domain of negotiation."

**Bank of Gettysburg.**—The following persons were chosen Directors of this Institution, at the election on Monday last:

Geo. S. Swope, Wm. Gardner, David Wills, G. W. McCreary, Alex. S. Himes, Dr. H. H. Himes, Henry Wirt, Jacob Young, Wm. M. Sherry, Henry My., Wm. Douglass, J. K. Longwell.

**Never Buy the Dead too Soon.**—On Tuesday morning last, a young man at Wakefield, New Hampshire, apparently died of malignant fever, and the occupants of the house were very anxious to have the body interred on the same day, for fear of contagion. They applied, accordingly, to the incumbent of a church in the suburbs, but he declined, considering the proceeding too hasty. During the night the seeming corpse gave signs of life, and at the hour appointed for his burial, the young man was in the enjoyment of a cup of coffee, which he had asked for, and is said to be in a fair way of recovery.

**The Western Park Trade.**—On Wednesday last eighteen car loads of hogs arrived at Louisville, where they are quoted from the books at \$10.75. At Terre Haute, Ind., they are held at \$10.50 per ewt. At Carlisle, Ky., on the 10th instant, they would not bring over \$4.50, at which price farmers refused to sell, as not over 1,000 remained unsold in the county. At Cincinnati hogs are arriving in considerable numbers, but no soles of moment are reported, though the Commercial of Thursday last says that \$5.75 net is probably the lowest price. A first at Indianapolis, Ind., had refused, it is said, to undertake to fill an order from New York for 60,000 boxes of long middlings, for English use, as it would require 30,000 hogs to secure which the season is too far advanced.

**The African Slave Trade.**—From the journals of two Missionaries who recently visited Dronson, it appears evident that the slave traders were taking advantage of the diminution of the British blockading squadron on the South coast of Africa, to renew their lawless practices, upwards of two thousand slaves having been shipped in one month from Wytshab. This is but an instance of what the entire East, West and South seaboard of Africa would become, were the several settlements planted there removed, and the English, French and American squadrons stationed in the African seas withdrawn.

**Western Pauper War.**—There has been much ill-feeling occasioned at Pittsburg towards the authorities of Cleveland and Cincinnati, in consequence of a practice on the part of the latter cities of shipping their paupers to Pittsburg. Over a dozen persons have recently been thrown upon the charge of the directors of the poor of Allegheny county, under these circumstances.

**Measures have been taken to send them back.**

**Health among the Friends.**—It is stated in the Friends' Intelligencer, that from statistics recently published in England, while the average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years, that among the Friends is an average of fifty-one years.

Eighteen years thus added to the average of human life is a fact too remarkable not to challenge medical attention, and lead us to a close investigation of the laws of life.

**The Jews in London.**—There has been some stir in London caused by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals having commenced proceedings against the Jewish authorities for alleged cruelties in their mode of slaughtering animals for the purposes of food. According to evidence before the sitting magistrate, an animal slaughtered in the manner adopted by Christians was only two or three minutes dying, whilst under the Jewish mode its dying sufferings were prolonged ten or twelve minutes. This was denied by the Jews, and the evidence so conflicting, and the testimony of scientific men so contradictory as to the probable amount of suffering caused by either mode, that the case was dismissed.

**In Cannon Plea.**—Matthew Becks obtained

verdict against Andrew Hartman for \$94 and costs, for non-delivery of a horse claimed by the former.

**In the Quarrel Sessions.**—Leonard Stough plead guilty to assault and battery on Constantine Burns, and was sentenced to pay \$10 and costs.

**In the Surety of the Peace case.**—J. Watson vs. the Bollers, the defendants were discharged, and complaint for costs.

**In a Similar case.**—Mary Thomas vs. John Constant, defendant discharged with a reprimand, and County for costs.

**New York Legislature.**—Official returns from every District show that the State Senate will consist of 17 Republicans, 11 Know-Nothings, 3 Softs, and 1 Third Democrat.

**Proceedings of Court.**—The session was continued all last week except Thanksgiving day.

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